

Bradford County Telegraph.

STARKE, FLA.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1900.

England and her colonies and dependencies buy from us now 60 per cent. of all we sell abroad.

The fad for large footwear which has attacked the men will doubtless be confined strictly to their own side of the sex problem. Femininity will still paddle along with its heel under its instep, as usual.

The link between modern literature and the modern drama is often stretched nowadays to the breaking point. A good play generally makes a good book, but a mighty good book often makes a mighty poor play.

The chief of the United States weather bureau figures that the annual proportion of deaths by lightning in this country to the population is about five to every 1,000,000. This is rather a heavy showing, considering that lightning never strikes twice in the same place.

The agricultural department of the United States will make a display of irrigation methods, as practiced in the West, at the Paris Exposition. This display should, at least, have the effect of inducing foreign capital to become interested in this industry. The profits to be derived therefrom cannot fail to prove satisfactory.

The world has improved much during the century that has elapsed since George Washington passed away, but it has not produced a man more worthy of the homage of not only Americans, but of all mankind, than he. What was recorded of him at the time of his death is as true today as it was then. He retains the place then given him of "First in peace, first in war, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

The story of the fowl that buried the jewel, the value of which it was unable to appreciate, is known to almost everybody. The merchant who does not advertise is like the fowl in the fable—he hides his most valued possessions where the public can have no knowledge of their existence. The advertiser, on the contrary, places the jewel of his business where it attracts the attention of hundreds of thousands of persons.

The naming of postoffices after military heroes has been a fad since the outbreak of the Spanish war, and is now beginning to die out; but after Deweys, Roosevelts, Schleys and Shafers had dotted the Union, a flippant Texas town with an admiration for the Rough Riders turned up a short time ago with a request that its postoffice be named "Teddy," which, after due deliberation, was done. On the same day a postoffice in Georgia varied the usual procedure of securing the names of the great and good by naming itself Quilp. The flippancy with which some towns brand themselves with opprobrious names is illustrated by Twobit, S. D. The town is probably worth more than that. Some of the names, however, evince a lively and poetic fancy, as Blue Ash, Ohio; Bonny Doon, Cal., and Gallant Green, Md.

Fortunately for the industrious, that portion of humanity is relatively small that goes to jail during the winter months on a charge of vagrancy because assured of comfortable lodging and plenty to eat. Small as is this element, the burden to the community at large of these laziest of drones amounts annually to thousands of dollars. The main trouble appears to be that jails have become so comfortable as actually to invite the shiftless and idle to become residents therein when the inclement season begins. A Western judge has adopted the plan of sending professional tramps and vagrants to jail for fifteen days with a rigid bread and water diet. It is said that within a week they beg to get out, promising never to return to the city again, and that the jail, instead of being filled to overflowing, has very few inmates. If this practice were followed with strict impartiality in each city, an army of able bodied and lazy men might feel that they had a call to do something else than live off the industrious.

CARNEGIE MUST ANSWER FRICK

Charges Are Brought Against Steel Magnate and Philanthropist.

HE IS ACCUSED OF SCHEMING

Business Partner Alleges He Was Fraudulently Driven Out of the Firm—Suit In Equity Filed.

A Pittsburg, Pa., dispatch says: Henry Clay Frick filed a bill in equity Tuesday in the court of common pleas No. 1 of Allegheny county against Andrew Carnegie and the Carnegie Steel Company, limited, praying first, for a decree that the pretended transfer of his interests in the company was and is null and void, and that he is the owner of all such interest and is entitled in every lawful way to represent and act for the same; for an injunction restraining the defendants from any interference with his interest in the said company and from excluding him from participation in the care and management of the assets and business.

The bill in equity is quite lengthy and as summarized by Willis Cook, Esq., counsel for Mr. Frick, is as follows:

In 1892 there were two limited partnerships:

(1) Called Carnegie Bros. & Co., limited, with a capital of \$5,000,000, which made steel rails and owned only the Edgar Thompson steel rail in Braddock township, and

(2) Called Carnegie, Phipps & Co., limited, with a capital of \$3,000,000, which made all kinds of steel plates, structural material, iron forgings, made the material and built bridges, made armor plates and made material for the same.

Carnegie owned over 50 per cent of each of the old firms, and he, with Frick, Phipps and others owning interests in each, formed in 1892 what constituted a new partnership called the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited. In this Carnegie retained over 50 per cent and now has 58 1/2 per cent, while Frick has 6 per cent.

Both old firms were merged into the new, which had a capital of \$25,000,000 and operated all the old works. This new firm was under the immediate care and supervision of Frick, as chairman, from 1892 to December 5, 1899. It greatly enlarged the capacity of its different works, enlarged their output and purchased other plants, ore mines, etc.

THE ESTIMATES DIFFERED.

In November, 1899, Carnegie estimated the net profits for 1900 at \$40,000,000 and Frick then estimated them at \$42,000,000.

Carnegie valued the entire property at over \$250,000,000 and avowed his ability, in ordinarily prosperous times, to sell the property on the London market for £100,000,000 sterling, or \$500,000,000.

In May, 1899, Carnegie actually received in cash, and still keeps, \$1,170,000 given him as a mere bonus for his ninety days' option to sell his 58 1/2 per cent interest in this steel company for \$157,950,000. Frick's 6 per cent on that basis would be worth \$16,238,000. Frick now alleges, right at the head of this enormously successful business, whereby at least in part he made for Carnegie three enormous profits and values, that Carnegie suddenly, and with malevolent intent toward him, on December 4, 1899, arbitrarily demanded of him his resignation as chairman, and this without any reason except to gratify Carnegie's malice.

Frick, in the interest of harmony, gave his resignation and subsequently, on January 11, 1900, after Carnegie had thus deprived him of his office, he (Carnegie) demanded of Frick that he (Frick) should sell to the firm his interest in it at a figure which would amount to less than one-half of what this interest is fairly worth.

Frick refused to sell at that price, but offered to sell and allow three men to value the interest sold. Carnegie refused this and left Frick, threatening him for not yielding to his demands.

FRAUDULENT SCHEME CHARGED.

Frick now alleges that after his resignation and at the time of this last interview, Carnegie was fraudulently and secretly, without Frick's knowledge or consent, attempting to carry out a scheme, which, if successful, would enable Carnegie, as Carnegie hoped, to confiscate Frick's interest in the firm at probably not over 33 per cent of its real value; that is, say, not over \$6,000,000 for what, on the basis of Carnegie's option, was worth \$16,238,000.

All this, it is alleged, Carnegie did secretly, and purposely to conceal the knowledge thereof from Frick.

A VIGOROUS PLATFORM

Adopted By the Anti-Trust League At Conference Held In Chicago.

After a heated debate Thursday night the resolution committee of the anti-trust conference, in session at Chicago, decided to report in favor of government ownership of railroads and for their seizure on payment of actual value without payment for "watered stock or other fictitious values." The committee also unanimously favored direct popular legislation as a means of obtaining the result.

President Lockwood, of the anti-trust league, said that he regretted that William J. Bryan's name was mentioned in the discussions and declared it was his intention to keep politics out of the conference.

The platform unanimously adopted by the committee declares for government ownership of all public utilities and natural monopolies, government money, the referendum and direct legislation and the withdrawal of all protective tariffs from all articles controlled by a trust. Among other things, after urging the organization to deprive trusts of their power, it says:

We make no assault upon business combination, for diminishing productive cost or augmenting productive efficiency. What we do ask is combinations for coercing producers and lessening production. It is such combinations that constitute the trust evil and they we would abolish, root and branch.

When oppressive trusts are examined they are found to be combinations not for augmenting wealth, but for hampering its production; not for making things plentiful and cheap, but for making them scarce and dear. Their strength lies in a more intense concentration of monopoly privileges.

The platform particularly attacks the Standard Oil trust to which it says monopoly engendering laws have committed the regulation of the peoples' needs and rights in one department of industry. "Their needs and rights in another have been by similar laws committed to the beef trust." A number of set speeches were heard at the morning and afternoon sessions of the conference.

The night session was in the form of a mass meeting, which was held in the Auditorium and brought out some of the strongest speakers among the delegates, including John P. Altgeld, F. S. Monnett, Samuel M. Jones, John S. Crosby, George Fred Williams and Tom L. Johnson.

Resolutions introduced by Judge Fleming, of Kentucky, were adopted by a rising vote, strongly condemning the currency bill before congress.

A committee to prepare a memorial to the United States senate against the bill was provided for and the people of the country urged to gather at court houses, school houses and other public places to protest against the measure.

SOUTHERN PROGRESS.

List of New Industries Established During the Past Week.

Among the new industries reported the past week, the more important are an acetylene gas company and an automobile manufactory in Virginia; brick works in Tennessee; bridge works in Alabama; a canning factory in North Carolina; coal mines in Arkansas and West Virginia; a cotton gin manufactory in Texas; cotton mills in Arkansas, Georgia, Kentucky, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee; a Cotton seed oil mill in North Carolina; two electric light plants in Texas; an electrical supply company in Tennessee; an electric switching device manufactory in Kentucky; engine works in Virginia; flouring mills in Georgia and South Carolina; foundry and machine shop in Texas; two furniture factories in North Carolina; ice factories in Kentucky, North Carolina, Tennessee, Texas; and irrigation company in Texas; lumber mills in Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Texas; Virginia; a natural gas and oil company in West Virginia; phosphate mines in Tennessee; a planing mill in Mississippi; a shipbuilding and dry dock company in Virginia; stove factory in Georgia and Tennessee; telephone companies in North Carolina and Tennessee; a veneering factory in Alabama; zinc mines in Virginia. — Tradesman (Chattanooga, Tenn.).

English Agents Killed.

Advices from Rangoon, British Burmah, state that British Commissioners Kiddle and Sutherland, who had been engaged in the demarkation of the Burmo-Chinese boundary, have been murdered in the Monghew district. Consul Lofton was wounded, but escaped.

Railroad Bridge Damaged.

Three spans of the Tallassee and Montgomery railroad bridge, across the Alabama river, were washed away Tuesday night. The river was in a frightfully swollen condition by the heavy rains and considerable damage is the result.

Florida State News.

Olustee In the Campaign.

A Jacksonville special says: In the second congressional district of Florida there are two Democrats in the race for congress—Hon. Robert W. Davis, the present congressman, and Hon. Frank Clark, a former Georgian, who was a conspicuous member of the last session of the Florida legislature. The Republicans will nominate a candidate.

Mr. Clark, in a published card to the United Daughters of the Confederacy, has boasted that he was the son of a Confederate soldier, and, therefore, was competent to edit the bill prepared by the society for the erection of a monument to the memory of the Confederate dead at the Olustee battlefield, in Lake county. He said he endorsed the change made in the bill which provided for the union dead as well as the Confederate.

Mr. Davis' personal friend and chief supporter quickly followed Mr. Clark in a published statement, saying that Mr. Davis was not only a son of a Confederate soldier, but was himself a Confederate soldier and is in hearty sympathy with the Daughters of the Confederacy.

The Daughters of the Confederacy have adopted a resolution calling for the repeal of the monument bill. The society declines to have anything to do with the Union soldiers' graves at Olustee, because the soldiers of the Union army buried there were negroes. To decorate the graves of negroes along with the graves of the Confederate dead seems impossible for the society, and Congressman Davis has expressed his sympathy and assured the Daughters their position as a most laudable one.

A series of joint debates between Mr. Davis and Mr. Clark will probably occur during the latter part of the campaign, and the issue will be that Olustee monument question.

The bulkheading of Jacksonville's river front is a matter that has been considered as important for many reasons, and for a number of years it has been regarded as an ultimate necessity, to be undertaken some time in the uncertain future, when circumstances should force the improvement, or when ways and means to meet the expense should be provided. In the issue of municipal bonds authorized by the taxpayers of the city several years ago, the sum of \$25,000 was set aside for this purpose, to protect that portion of the front the expense of which should fall upon the city, as at the foot of the several streets. So far, none of the bonds for this purpose have been issued, but are awaiting a movement on the part of the city, which seems now in a way to be ordered.

Must Have Permit.

D. G. Ambler, chairman of the river and harbor committee of the Jacksonville board of trade, received an intimation from the government engineering department that the proposed canal from Lake Washington to the Indian river cannot be excavated without the consent of the secretary of war. He was also informed that so soon as the matter shall be brought to the attention of the department by an application of the promoters, or otherwise if this should not be made, it will doubtless be investigated with a view to determining whether or not the canal would interfere with the navigation of the St. Johns river.

Mr. Ambler in a brief interview said that the Jacksonville board of trade has no desire to antagonize in any way any efforts of the cattlemen or farmers of the Lake Washington region in seeking relief from the excessive overflow of that section in the rainy season, provided these efforts do not endanger the navigation of the St. Johns river.

The many friends of Mr. E. W. Agnew in Cordeal, Citrus county, are paring to tender him a royal reception on his return home next month. Considerable money has already been subscribed for that purpose.

The Ocala board of trade met recently and heard Secretary Williams' report of his presence at the Sanford cassava convention, and appointed a committee to meet Manager Fred G. Perkins, of the Traders and Manufacturers' company, of Lake Mary, when he visits Ocala. The board of trade also offered prizes to the amount of \$75. First prize, \$25 for first bale of cotton for 1900; then three prizes of \$25, \$15 and \$10 for best, second and third best bale of cotton grown in Marion county and brought to Ocala.

Pofessor Boardman has made a proposition to the Orlando city council to light the town for the coming year, using gasoline lamps for the purpose. He will put in place and furnish twenty street lamps for the sum of \$1,350 for a year, or will sell to the city as many such lamps as may be desired at \$18 per lamp, the city to place them and supply the gasoline.

Tourists By Trainloads.

The first of the personally conducted Pennsylvania Railroad Company excursions for the season arrived in Jacksonville a few days ago by special train, running on special schedule from Washington. One hundred and four visitors were in the party, under the personal direction and superintendence of Charles R. Rosenberg. The train consisted of five Pullman sleepers, one baggage car and a dining car, vestibuled and fitted with the finest of accommodations for the comfort and convenience of travelers.

The Pennsylvania trips are arranged upon a different plan from those of any other agency which offers special inducements to tourists. The patrons are gathered from New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and the vicinity of these cities, and no business is solicited south of Washington, the trains being run through without stopover to Jacksonville, where the travelers are landed and given the freedom of the state, to make such trips as each may see fit, their time being limited to two weeks.

Debs In Tampa.

Eugene V. Debs, the labor leader, addressed the largest crowd of people who ever assembled to hear a man talk in Tampa one night recently. The speaking was from the bandstand on the courthouse plaza, and fully 5,000 people assembled there and listened to this great speaker for over two hours. The plaza was covered with benches, and a grand stand was erected over the sidewalk, all affording the crowd ample opportunity to sit and listen to the speaker. At the climax of every well-drawn point the speaker was greeted with sincere applause from his audience. W. A. Platt, a well-known local labor leader, introduced Mr. Debs and neither wasted words in getting into the meat of the subject. The success of the meeting is highly complimentary to the workingmen of the city which so thoroughly carried out the plans through organization.

Objected to Name.

The Tampa association of ministers have arrayed themselves against the proposed carnival. They have addressed a communication and set of resolutions to the Carnival Association, the communication closing with these words: "We feel bound, as ministers, to oppose the carnival and use our influence against it, and will advise our people not to support it." This is signed by every white minister in the city.

In the resolution the ministers take offense at the name carnival, declaring it to be a bad name and one suggestive of the prostitution of public and private morals, and they resolved strongly against the name, seemingly wanting it changed to something else and to get assurance from the association that everything would be strictly moral connected with the show. For reasons best known to themselves the association did not reply to this, and the ministers then indited a communication closing with the words as quoted. The Carnival association simply proposes to put on a week's show for the benefit of the public, and the program has been announced and nothing has been said against the program, but that the name is offensive.

The naval stores companies located in the vicinity of Clermont have been having a great deal of trouble in keeping their colored help on the grounds after payday. Many of the darkies, after having been brought from states farther north at the expense of the companies, attempt to leave before they have worked long enough to pay for their transportation. Some shooting between employees and darkies has been noted. About a dozen arrests have been made, and no further trouble is expected.

The new city government of Sanford was sworn into office the past week. Mayor Dr. W. H. Evans, after being sworn by Justice D. B. Manly, received the oath of office from the newly elected clerk, marshal and aldermen. The retiring mayor, Judge J. T. Welborne, was not a candidate for re-election. Judge Welborne, in addition to his law business, is now editor of the Gate City Chronicle, and declined to be a candidate.

Governor Bloxham has made the following civil appointments: J. W. Brady of Bartow, to be a Florida commissioner to the Paris exposition, Bainbridge Richardson of Jacksonville, to be notary public for the state at large; J. E. Brook, Jr., of Vernon, to be justice of the peace for district 1, Washington county.

The demand at Orlando for orange trees for planting is better than it has been for the past four years. There are men who are willing to give the orange industry another chance.